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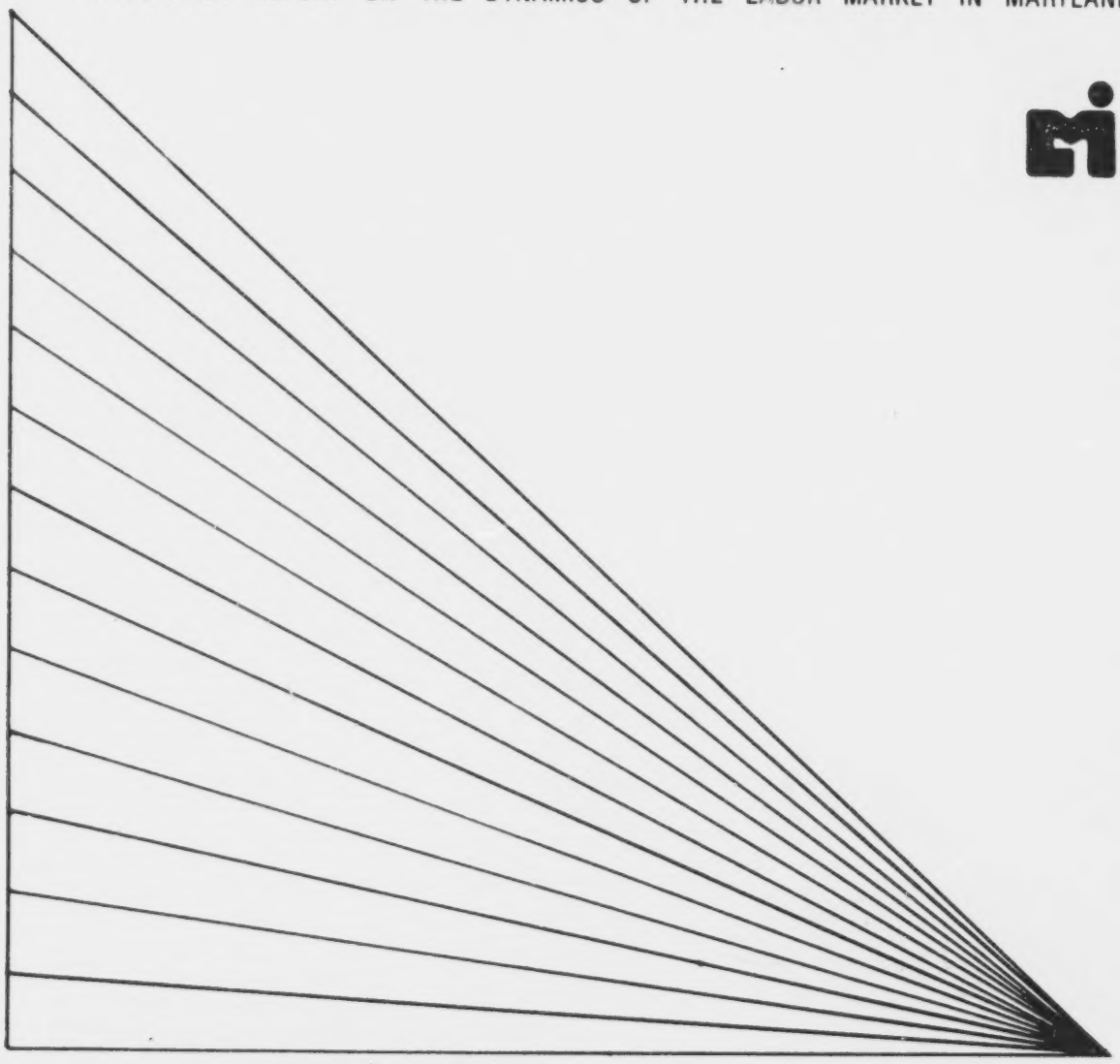
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

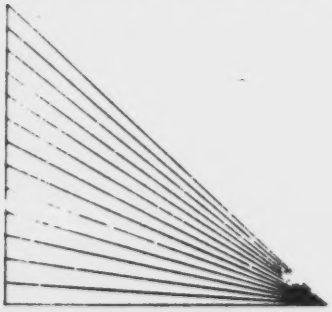
NOVEMBER, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./R&A 4061

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

AFTER increasing slightly in mid-summer, Maryland's unemployment rate has been extremely stable. The November rate of 5.5 percent is up insignificantly from the October level of 5.4 percent. The civilian labor force did expand three times faster than last November, by an estimated 14,656 persons. This was led by a sizable hiring of 12,291 persons, accompanied by greater unemployment of only 2,365. Unemployment decreased during last November, as the rate declined by 0.2 percentage points.

THE unemployment rate has flattened out after the large decline seen in 1983 during recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. The rate has fallen very little from its level last November of 5.7 percent. This November's rate is down by 1.3 percentage points from its 1984 peak in January of 6.8 percent, which is unremarkable compared with the decline of 3.3 percentage points during that period in 1983. This November's rate is the lowest registered for that month since 1978. During November of 1970 through 1983, the unemployment rate averaged a gain of 0.2 percentage points. Also during that 14-year period, the rate averaged an advance of 0.3 percentage points for December, with no change being registered during December of 1982 and 1983. Therefore, little change is anticipated until the seasonal unemployment increases in January.

THE labor force is expected to score another increase during December, as retail stores hire additional workers for the holiday season. It expanded by an estimated 47,277 persons during October and November after declining by 21,839 between June and September. During this November, unemployment increased only slightly as greater numbers of initial and continued claims were filed for unemployment insurance. However, there were fewer unemployed persons who had exhausted their unemployment benefits or who had just entered or reentered the labor force. Employment expanded during November as retail stores hired for the holiday season, schools continued to recall workers for the fall semester, city and county governments engaged in scattered hiring, and other hiring was noted in trucking and in social and business services. Seasonal layoffs continued in agribusiness, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, and hotels and lodging places. Since last November, Maryland's labor force has grown by an estimated 72,846 persons, marking the 6th consecutive month of over-the-year gains. Employment is up for the 26th consecutive month, by 73,924 persons. Unemployment is down for the 23rd consecutive month, but by only 1,078 persons.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

IN October, 33 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. Maryland's rate remains significantly below the national rate, for a gap in November of 1.4 percentage points. The U.S. rate did inch down from 7.0 percent in October to 6.9 percent in November. However, it has showed the same recent stability as Maryland's. Since last November, the U.S. rate has declined by a greater 1.2 percentage points than the 0.2 decrease experienced in Maryland. In November, the U.S. unemployment rate for black persons came to 14.3 percent. At the state level, unemployment by racial group is estimated only on an annual average basis, being estimated at 13.0 percent of Maryland's black labor force for 1983.

AMONG the Maryland counties, unemployment rates ranged during this November from 2.7 percent in Charles County up to 15.3 percent in Somerset. Rates amounted to less than 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. Unemployment exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT rates increased in 18 counties between October and November, decreased in 4, and held steady in 2. For Western Maryland and the Eastern Shore, all counties exhibited increased rates, while unemployment declined for all three counties in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. The rate increased by at least a full percentage point in Garrett, Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties. As resort and farming activity slowed for the winter, Worcester County's unemployment rate jumped from 9.0 to 14.0 percent and its employment dropped by an estimated 1,213 persons. Other agricultural counties showed higher unemployment and lower employment.

IN Western Maryland, the area with the highest unemployment rate, unemployment increased from 8.0 percent in October to 8.7 percent in November. The Eastern Shore's rate jumped from 6.7 to 8.0 percent, Southern Maryland's rate eased up from 6.4 to 6.7 percent, and unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area was 6.5 percent--up 0.1 from October. The area which traditionally enjoys the lowest unemployment in Maryland, the suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, actually experienced a decline in its unemployment rate from 3.4 to 3.1 percent. Baltimore City's November unemployment rate remained at its October level of 7.8 percent. During October, 116 out of 240 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore region.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S nonagricultural payroll employment totaled 1,774,500 jobs in November, setting a new record for that month of the year. Since January, new records have been set every month. After declining by 24,000 jobs between June and September, total employment swelled by 17,500 in October and by 11,800 in November, for a total two-month gain of 29,300 jobs. During that two-month period in 1983, employment rose by a lesser 21,600 jobs, mostly because part of the fall hiring by schools occurred in September last year. For the 23rd consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, higher than in November, 1983 by 44,000 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT expanded to a lesser extent during this November than last November because of slower hiring this November in transportation and especially in trade. Nonelectrical machinery manufacturing added 1,500 jobs last November at the conclusion of strike activity. State government increased by a similar extent in both periods, while hiring was more extensive this November in services and local government.

AFTER 14 consecutive months of higher employment than a year ago, manufacturing employment this November dipped below its level last November by 200 jobs. Among the industry groups, most changes between November of 1983 and 1984 were minor except for a gain of 1,600 jobs in nonelectrical machinery and losses of 2,400 in primary metals and 1,000 in apparel and textiles. Out of 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased since last November and 8 have decreased.

MANUFACTURING employment is persisting in a recent stability--losing 300 jobs in August, showing essentially no change in September and October, and slipping by 400 in November. Last year, manufacturing exhibited erratic and sizable changes month-to-month, gaining 1,000 jobs during November. More business in steel manufacturing added an estimated 400 jobs in primary metals during November, after 2,400 jobs were lost in primary metals between August and October. Scattered hiring increased printing and publishing by 200 jobs during November. Less business as well as temporary and permanent closings reduced jobs in apparel and textiles by 400. Scattered layoffs of 200 jobs each were noted in miscellaneous manufacturing and in electric and electronic equipment.

FOR the 23rd consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago, in November by 44,200 jobs. Since last November, services has increased by 14,600 jobs, trade by 14,100, construction by 9,500, transportation by 2,500, local government by 2,100, and finance, insurance, and real estate by 1,800.

AFTER dropping by 21,500 jobs between June and September, nonmanufacturing swelled by 17,600 during October and by 12,200 during November. Last November, a lesser 11,200 jobs were added. Seasonal hiring for the holiday season boosted retail trade by 5,500 jobs, while wholesale trade dropped 500 jobs. Only the warm weather industries of building materials/garden supplies and eating/drinking places decreased over the month. On the other hand, 2,700 jobs were added at general merchandise stores. Since August, seasonal hiring has caused trade to swell by 9,100 jobs. Last year, trade expanded by a lesser 8,400 jobs during that three-month period, with a sizable 6,900 of the increase coming in November. Seasonal hiring during November in trucking outnumbered layoffs in water transportation services, resulting in a net increase in transportation of 600 jobs. With recalls of school bus drivers and the hiring of 2,000 in trucking, transportation has grown by 2,700 jobs between this August and November. Following seasonal layoffs of 1,000 between July and October, 300 jobs were added in construction during November. During recovery from the recession last fall, 1,300 construction jobs were added in October then 200 were lost in November. Also during this November, scattered hiring added 200 jobs each to federal government and finance, insurance, and real estate.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Services swelled by 1,700 jobs during November, with the seasonal hiring of 1,200 by private colleges and universities accompanied by other hiring in social and business services. This outnumbered the continued seasonal layoffs in amusement/recreation services and hotels/lodging places. November's gain follows one of 2,300 during October for services, which included the hiring of 1,000 in private educational services. Last year, 2,200 jobs were gained during October and only 700 during November. Public colleges and universities continued their seasonal hiring by adding 800 jobs, while a minor 200 jobs were lost at other state government agencies. Since August. state education has added 6,200 jobs while non-education agencies have dropped 1,000. Between August and November, 1983, state education added a lesser 5,900 jobs than this year, while non-education dropped by a similar 1,100.

IN local government, continued seasonal hiring boosted jobs at community colleges and at public elementary and secondary schools by 2,600 during this November, while scattered hiring by city and county governments raised non-education by 900 jobs. Since August, the education sector of local government has grown by 22,600 jobs, while non-education has receded by 8,000. Between August and November, 1983, the education sector expanded by a greater 23,400 jobs, but non-education dropped by a lesser 4,900.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the 968,400 jobs estimated for this November represented 54.6 percent of the jobs statewide. Employment increased by 7,000 jobs between October and November, accounting for 59.3 percent of the statewide expansion. Since last November, Baltimore's employment has risen by 15,700, representing only 35.7 percent of the gain statewide. During this November, Baltimore's manufacturing inched up by 200 jobs, with increases of 400 in primary metals and 200 in printing and publishing accompanied by layoffs of 600 in apparel and textiles and 200 in miscellaneous manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing swelled by 6,800 jobs with gains of 2,200 each in trade and services, 1,700 in local government, and 300 each in state government and finance, insurance, and real estate.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $15.21 to $401.99 between October and November. Average weekly hours increased by 0.6 hours to 41.4, while average hourly earnings jumped by 23 cents to $9.71. Longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime were worked in 7 out of 19 industry categories. Hourly earnings increased in 8 out of 19 categories due to more overtime, higher incentive pay, more business, and layoffs of lower paid workers. Only in food processing did hours decrease, while in four categories earnings decreased. Earnings decreased in lumber and wood products, miscellaneous manufacturing, paper, and printing and publishing because of less overtime, lower incentive pay, and temporary shutdown. Since last November, weekly hours have inched up by 0.1. Average weekly earnings have risen by 6.1 percent or $23.27 over the year. The November average hourly earnings ranged from $4.97 in the leather and leather products industry up to $13.92 in transportation equipment. Average workweeks ranged from 35.3 hours in apparel and textile products up to 45.2 in fabricated metals.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by $15.90 between October and November to $423.61. Average workweeks increased by 0.8 hours to 41.9, while average hourly earnings expanded by 19 cents to $10.11. Since last November, weekly earnings have increased by 5.7 percent, somewhat less than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for November, 1984 were down 5.9 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals industry. Continued claims were down 3.2 percent, weeks compensated decreased 5.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 5.1 percent. The average weekly check rose slightly to $126.52.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims declined 37.3 percent and continued claims decreased 14.5 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims declined 5.4 percent and continued claims decreased 2.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 9.5 percent, continued claims decreased 4.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 6.6 percent, and the amount of payments declined by 5.8 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $128.69.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items was unchanged between October and November at 315.3. Since November, 1983, consumer prices have been inflated by only 4.0 percent. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.53. Prices of food and beverages decreased between October and November by 0.1 percent to an index of 296.3. Since last November, this index has increased by 3.9 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, consumer prices for all items, indexed at 315.3 for November, have decreased by 0.3 percent from September and have risen by 3.5 percent from last November. At 295.6, Baltimore's November index for food and beverages had decreased by 0.2 percent from September and increased by 3.6 percent from last November.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

NOVEMBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER '83
MARYLAND	2,293,927	2,279,271	2,168,007	2,155,716	125,920	123,555	5.5	5.4	5.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,115,419	1,107,013	1,042,675	1,035,679	72,744	71,334	6.5	6.4	6.6
BALTIMORE CITY	409,187	406,669	377,342	374,810	31,845	31,859	7.8	7.8	7.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,938	185,588	177,826	176,633	9,112	8,955	4.9	4.8	5.7
BALTIMORE	336,447	333,914	314,437	312,328	22,010	21,586	6.5	6.5	6.6
CARROLL	48,468	48,009	46,213	45,903	2,255	2,106	4.7	4.4	4.6
HARFORD	75,269	74,155	69,989	69,519	5,280	4,636	7.0	6.3	6.2
HOWARD	59,109	58,678	56,867	56,486	2,242	2,192	3.8	3.7	3.4
D. C. AREA	848,915	843,372	822,831	815,042	26,084	28,330	3.1	3.4	3.5
CHARLES	46,706	46,396	45,457	45,027	1,249	1,369	2.7	3.0	3.4
MONTGOMERY	372,315	369,767	361,814	358,389	10,501	11,378	2.8	3.1	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	429,894	427,208	415,560	411,626	14,334	15,582	3.3	3.6	4.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	151,476	149,916	138,282	137,930	13,194	11,986	8.7	8.0	9.2
ALLEGANY	35,782	35,367	32,221	32,158	3,561	3,209	10.0	9.1	11.3
FREDERICK	49,070	48,531	46,222	46,027	2,848	2,504	5.8	5.2	5.4
GARRETT	12,450	12,083	10,646	10,639	1,804	1,444	14.5	12.0	12.9
WASHINGTON	54,174	53,935	49,193	49,106	4,981	4,829	9.2	9.0	10.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,320	31,265	29,225	29,271	2,095	1,994	6.7	6.4	7.1
CALVERT	11,820	11,763	10,788	10,855	1,032	908	8.7	7.7	9.4
ST. MARY'S	19,500	19,502	18,437	18,416	1,063	1,086	5.5	5.6	5.8
EASTERN SHORE	146,798	147,702	134,995	137,792	11,803	9,910	8.0	6.7	7.8
CAROLINE	8,466	8,481	7,738	7,857	728	624	8.6	7.4	7.9
CECIL	31,746	31,519	29,689	29,586	2,057	1,933	6.5	6.1	6.8
DORCHESTER	15,399	15,515	14,059	14,436	1,340	1,079	8.7	7.0	8.0
KENT	8,069	8,111	7,558	7,703	511	408	6.3	5.0	6.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,525	10,449	9,859	9,856	666	593	6.3	5.7	6.5
SOMERSET	7,515	7,535	6,362	6,574	1,153	961	15.3	12.8	15.5
TALBOT	17,515	17,394	16,695	16,821	820	573	4.7	3.3	3.7
WICOMICO	32,033	32,682	29,677	30,388	2,356	2,294	7.4	7.0	7.4
WORCESTER	15,530	16,016	13,358	14,571	2,172	1,445	14.0	9.0	13.0
[2] UNITED STATES	114,115,000	114,250,000	106,245,000	106,262,000	7,869,000	7,989,000	6.9	7.0	8.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	NOV. '84	OCT.'84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT.'84	NOV. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1774.5	1762.7	1730.5	968.4	961.4	952.7
Manufacturing	214.3	214.7	214.5	140.0	139.8	142.4
Durable Goods	115.6	115.5	115.1	82.2	81.6	83.4
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.7	2.6	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	8.1	8.0	7.7	6.1	6.0	5.8
Primary metal industries	17.2	16.8	19.6	15.7	15.3	18.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.1	12.7	13.6	13.0	12.7	13.5
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.9	9.0	6.4	6.4	6.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	18.7	18.8	17.1	11.3	11.2	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.0	39.2	38.4	27.5	27.4	27.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.3	26.4	26.0	19.7	19.7	19.4
Electronic components and accessories	2.6	2.7	2.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.2	13.1	12.4	9.8	9.7	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.7	99.2	99.4	57.8	58.2	59.0
Food and kindred products	24.2	24.3	24.4	11.5	11.4	11.8
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.1	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.3	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.2	13.6	14.2	8.2	8.8	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	10.1	7.5	7.6	7.7
Printing and publishing	26.4	26.2	26.1	14.0	13.8	13.8
Newspapers	6.2	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.3	10.1	10.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.6	12.5	9.9	9.8	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	8.9	5.2	5.2	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.1	5.1	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.1
Leather and leather products	0.9	0.9	1.4	*	*	*

[1]

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1560.2	1548.0	1516.0	828.4	821.6	810.3
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.3	110.0	100.8	52.2	52.2	46.9
Transportation and public utilities	91.3	90.7	88.9	58.7	58.8	58.1
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.4	5.4	5.4	5.2
Transportation, except railroads	43.7	43.1	41.2	25.1	25.2	24.5
Trucking & warehousing	28.0	27.3	25.2	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.4	4.6	4.6	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.1	40.1	40.3	28.2	28.2	28.4
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.3	26.3	26.4	18.9	18.9	19.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	443.5	438.5	429.4	233.4	231.2	227.2
Wholesale trade	99.8	100.3	95.7	56.0	56.3	55.7
Retail trade	343.7	338.2	333.7	177.4	174.9	171.5
General merchandise stores	46.9	44.2	45.4	24.1	23.0	23.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.3	98.1	96.5	60.0	59.7	59.2
Banking	24.9	24.7	24.1	14.8	14.7	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.8	13.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.7	19.5	14.9	14.8	14.9
Services	418.4	416.7	403.8	220.9	218.7	215.0
Health services	111.7	111.6	111.3	67.8	67.8	68.2
Private hospitals	57.4	57.5	58.5	38.9	39.0	39.7
Educational services	27.6	26.5	26.5	20.7	19.6	19.7
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.1	10.1	9.9	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	15.4	14.2	14.3	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.5	20.7	7.8	7.7	7.0
Total government	397.0	392.7	395.0	203.0	200.9	203.8
Total federal government	130.4	130.2	130.2	53.3	53.2	53.4
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.4	43.3	42.6	19.2	19.2	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.7	13.2	7.2	7.1	6.9
Other federal government	73.3	73.2	74.4	26.9	26.9	27.4
Total state and local government	266.6	262.5	264.8	149.7	147.7	150.4
Total state government	85.6	85.0	85.9	56.9	56.6	57.1
Public universities & colleges	29.5	28.7	29.4	8.9	8.4	8.3
Non-education	56.1	56.3	56.5	48.0	48.2	48.8
Total local government	181.0	177.5	178.9	92.8	91.1	93.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	115.5	112.9	113.5	56.4	55.0	56.6
Non-education	65.5	64.6	65.4	36.4	36.1	36.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
NOVEMBER 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83
MANUFACTURING	$401.99	$386.78	$378.72	41.4	40.8	41.3	$ 9.71	$ 9.48	$ 9.17
DURABLE GOODS	462.67	434.72	431.63	42.8	41.8	42.4	10.81	10.40	10.18
Lumber and wood products	281.59	283.91	259.07	40.4	40.1	38.9	6.97	7.08	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	272.95	270.38	292.40	39.5	39.3	43.0	6.91	6.88	6.80
Stone, clay and glass products	426.09	408.27	393.84	44.2	43.9	41.5	9.64	9.30	9.49
Primary metal industries	562.38	552.80	555.18	41.2	41.1	41.9	13.65	13.45	13.25
Fabricated metal products	426.69	406.51	413.54	45.2	43.2	43.9	9.44	9.41	9.42
Machinery except electrical	517.58	455.70	426.64	44.2	42.0	42.2	11.71	10.85	10.11
Electric and electronic equipment	382.08	379.10	367.64	42.5	42.5	43.1	8.99	8.92	8.53
Transportation equipment	602.74	508.00	540.49	43.3	40.0	43.8	13.92	12.70	12.34
Instruments and related products	314.77	314.67	313.19	38.2	38.8	39.1	8.24	8.11	8.01
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	306.98	305.53	284.33	42.4	41.4	39.6	7.24	7.38	7.18
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.60	338.30	324.81	40.0	39.8	40.1	8.49	8.50	8.10
Food and kindred products	310.73	316.37	309.50	38.6	40.2	40.3	8.05	7.87	7.68
Apparel and other textile products	217.45	213.56	207.19	35.3	34.5	35.6	6.16	6.19	5.82
Paper and allied products	348.39	347.78	322.51	42.8	41.7	41.4	8.14	8.34	7.79
Printing and publishing	396.55	396.58	394.07	40.3	39.5	40.5	9.84	10.04	9.73
Chemicals and allied products	471.87	461.72	436.17	44.6	43.6	43.4	10.58	10.59	10.05
Rubber and misc. plastic products	326.28	325.56	313.42	42.1	41.9	42.7	7.75	7.77	7.34
Leather and leather products	182.90	178.85	183.82	36.8	36.5	37.9	4.97	4.90	4.85

Covers an estimated 145,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS [1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
NOVEMBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83	NOV. '84	OCT. '84	NOV. '83
MANUFACTURING	$423.61	$407.71	$400.74	41.9	41.1	41.7	$10.11	$ 9.92	$ 9.61
DURABLE GOODS	477.28	456.04	459.03	42.5	41.8	42.9	11.23	10.91	10.70
Stone, clay and glass products	441.56	416.64	421.26	44.2	43.4	42.0	9.99	9.60	10.03
Primary metal industries	562.66	562.43	554.04	41.1	41.6	42.1	13.69	13.52	13.16
Fabricated metal products	464.07	441.08	428.58	46.5	45.1	45.4	9.98	9.78	9.44
Machinery except electrical	424.13	403.85	411.65	43.5	43.1	43.7	9.75	9.37	9.42
Electric and electronic equipment	411.10	422.10	404.89	41.4	42.0	42.8	9.93	10.05	9.46
Transportation equipment	601.46	506.58	558.54	42.9	39.3	43.5	14.02	12.89	12.84
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	275.06	282.08	258.80	41.3	41.0	38.8	6.66	6.88	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.32	345.26	326.83	41.2	40.1	40.3	8.60	8.61	8.11
Food and kindred products	390.42	399.36	380.78	40.5	41.6	40.9	9.64	9.60	9.31
Apparel and other textile products	228.74	228.10	277.30	35.3	34.3	40.9	6.48	6.65	6.78
Paper and allied products	312.05	289.88	277.30	43.4	40.6	40.9	7.19	7.14	6.78
Printing and publishing	376.88	360.21	360.19	40.7	38.9	40.2	9.26	9.26	8.96
Chemicals & allied products	492.30	488.63	465.59	45.0	44.3	43.8	10.94	11.03	10.63
Rubber & misc. plastic products	297.90	294.95	284.33	43.3	42.5	42.5	6.88	6.94	6.69

Covers an estimated 92,500 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
NOVEMBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	20,793	22,096	22,037	11,484	12,694	12,122
Total Continued Claims	113,103	116,821	148,515	67,302	70,691	88,862
Total Weeks Compensated	98,925	104,353	124,813	63,576	68,041	73,314
Total Amount of Payments	$12,515,847	$13,191,534	$15,752,555	$8,181,793	$8,681,309	$8,793,145
Average Weekly Payment	$126.52	$126.41	$126.21	$128.69	$127.59	$119.94

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	242	386	302
Total Continued Claims	1,760	2,059	2,400
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	247	261	302
Total Continued Claims	1,293	1,323	1,882

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	579.4	572.2	555.7
Manufacturing*	27.4	27.5	26.9
Printing and publishing	8.2	8.1	8.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.7	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	552.0	544.7	528.8
Construction	43.1	43.0	39.8
Transportation and public utilities*	18.3	17.7	16.1
Trucking and warehousing	8.6	8.1	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	150.9	145.8	142.9
General merchandise stores	16.4	15.2	16.2
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.7	29.8	29.2
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.2	4.0
Services and mining*	156.5	156.8	149.9
Private educational services	4.8	4.8	4.9
Miscellaneous services	18.0	18.0	17.9
Total government	153.5	151.6	150.9
Total federal government	72.9	72.8	72.3
Total state & local government	80.6	78.8	78.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	113.2	112.7	110.9
Manufacturing	23.0	23.1	22.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.7	0.7	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.1	5.2	4.3
Other manufacturing	12.4	12.4	12.1
Nonmanufacturing	90.2	89.6	88.6
Construction	7.3	7.2	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	7.6	7.3
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	3.0	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	28.4	28.2	27.5
Wholesale trade	5.5	5.6	5.4
Retail trade*	22.9	22.6	22.1
General merchandise stores	3.9	3.6	3.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.5	21.3	21.2
Health services	8.0	8.0	8.2
Educational services	1.6	1.6	1.4
Total government	21.8	21.6	22.1
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	18.6	18.5	19.0
State government	4.4	4.4	4.2
Local government	14.2	14.1	14.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE [2]

NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	117.0	119.3	115.0
Manufacturing	23.7	24.3	23.3
Food & kindred products*	8.9	9.1	9.1
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.4	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.1	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.7	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.3	95.0	91.7
Construction	8.2	8.1	7.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	7.0	7.2
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.3	31.4	29.3
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.3	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.3	20.7	20.6
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.9	24.0	23.5
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total state & local government	19.1	19.2	18.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
NOVEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	NOVEMBER 1984	OCTOBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.2	436.2	436.9
Manufacturing	52.7	53.2	55.9
Durable Goods*	20.4	20.2	22.4
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	3.1
Primary metal industries	3.7	3.8	5.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.6	4.6	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.6	3.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.3	33.0	33.5
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.2	7.8
Beverages	0.9	1.0	1.2
Apparel & other textile products*	5.3	5.8	5.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.8	1.7	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.6	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.6	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	385.5	383.0	381.0
Construction	18.1	17.9	15.5
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	34.9	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.8	11.4	11.1
Trucking & warehousing	6.1	6.0	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.3	20.3	20.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.4	95.5	95.2
Wholesale trade	28.8	29.0	28.6
Retail trade	67.6	66.5	66.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	39.5	39.3
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.3
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	9.9
Services & mining*	118.0	117.2	115.3
Health services	37.1	37.2	38.0
Educational services	14.8	13.9	13.8
Social services	6.1	6.2	5.9
Misc. services	5.4	5.3	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.4
Total government	78.2	78.0	80.9
Total federal government	13.8	13.8	13.9
Total state & local government	64.4	64.2	67.0
Total state government	28.1	28.2	28.9
Total local government	36.3	36.0	36.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.
*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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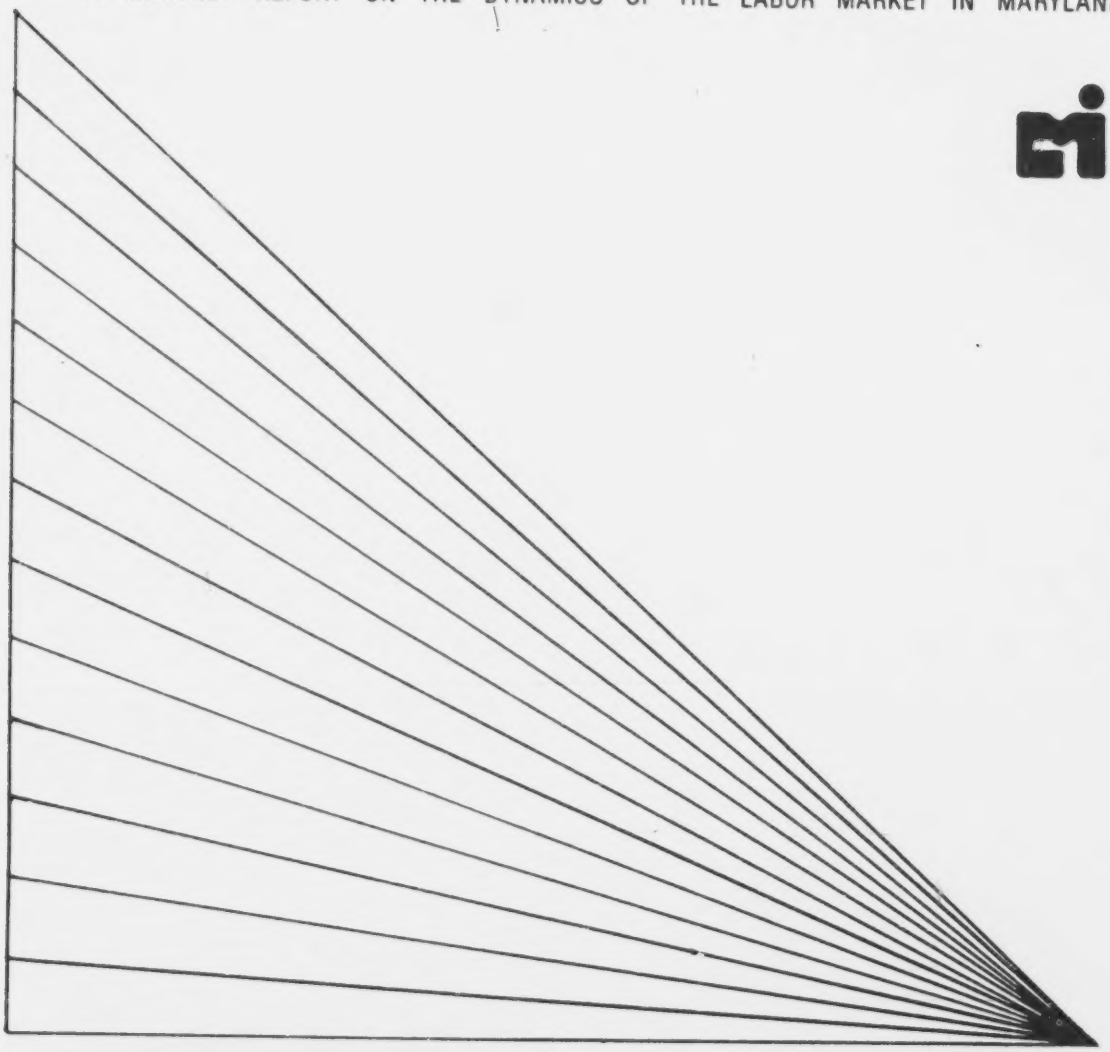
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate fell from 5.5 percent in November to 5.3 percent in December, reaching the lowest December rate since 1973. The civilian labor force decreased slightly by an estimated 1,140 persons, as unemployment losses of 4,930 exceeded employment gains of 3,790. Unemployed seasonal workers continued to drop out of the labor force. Meanwhile, holiday hiring entered its final month in retail trade.

THE unemployment rate's decrease was a pleasant surprise. In 1982 and 1983 the rate showed no change during December. Between 1970 and 1983, it had averaged an increase of 0.2 percentage points for December. From its peak this January of 6.8 percent, the rate has fallen by 1.5 percentage points. However, it is lower by only 0.4 than last December's rate of 5.7 percent. Since the fall of 1983, the rate has been relatively stable. It has hovered between 5.0 and 5.5 percent since May, 1984. The rate is expected to increase between December and January by at least 0.5 percentage points. Only in 1977 did unemployment decrease during January.

AS usual, Maryland's December unemployment rate is significantly less than the national rate, by 1.7 percentage points. In November, 35 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. The U.S. rate inched up from 6.9 percent in November to 7.0 percent in December (not seasonally adjusted). Unemployment among black persons nationally also inched up from 14.3 to 14.4 percent to reach a rate 2.4 times that for white persons. At the state level, unemployment is estimated by race annually. In 1983, unemployment among Maryland's black labor force averaged 13.0 percent.

DURING this December in Maryland, seasonal hiring was noted in trucking, at local boards of education, and especially in trade. There were also seasonal layoffs in agribusiness and contruction, strike activity at hospitals, and layoffs following the fall session at colleges and universities. Continued claims for unemployment insurance increased during December particularly in construction, eating and drinking places, and the manufacturing industries of food, stone/clay/glass, and primary metals. At least 1,000 claims each were filed for the December survey week in special trade contracting, primary metals manufacturing, and eating/drinking places. Initial claims for unemployment insurance did decrease during December, as did the numbers of unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. During December, 1983, the labor force had contracted to a greater extent that this December, as employment decreases outnumbered small gains in unemployment. Since last December, Maryland's labor force has expanded by an estimated 76,610 persons, representing the 7th consecutive month of over-the-year gains. Employment is up by 83,132 persons over the year, while unemployment is down by 6,522.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate averaged 5.5 percent during 1984. This is the lowest annual rate since 1974, before the last two recessions. The rate exceeded 6 percent during 1984 only in January and February and dipped below 5 percent only in May. Unemployment peaked during the 1981-1982 recession at 8.5 percent in 1982. Over two years of recovery, the rate has fallen by 3.0 percentage points. After the 1974-1975 recession, unemployment fell from a peak of 6.9 percent in 1975 to 5.6 percent in 1978, for a relatively small recovery of 1.3 percentage points over three years. The U.S. unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent in 1984, a full 2 percentage points above Maryland's annual rate. Maryland's labor force and employment hit record levels of 2,244,077 and 2,121,435 persons respectively for 1984. The average unemployment of 122,642 persons is the lowest since 1978, remarkable considering the labor force's record size.

IN December, Charles and Montgomery counties tied for the honor of the lowest unemployment rate statewide, with the same 2.8 percent rate that each registered in November. Somerset County had the highest unemployment rate of 17.7 percent. Besides Charles and Montgomery counties, Prince George's and Howard have rates below 4 percent. Somerset, Worcester, and Garrett are recording rates higher than 10 percent. Between November and December, unemployment rates declined in 16 Maryland counties, increased in 6, and held steady in 2. Only in Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties on the Eastern Shore did the unemployment rate change by at least a full percentage point, upwards for these four. Employment in those counties is outdoor-oriented and decreases during the winter in food processing, agriculture, tourism, and recreation.

AS all member counties showed decreased unemployment rates, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area dropped from 6.5 to 6.1 percent unemployment. Baltimore City's fell from 7.8 percent to 7.4 percent. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area continued to experience the lowest unemployment statewide, as their rate dropped from 3.1 to 3.0 percent. Western Maryland persisted as the area with the highest unemployment. Its rate remained at the November level of 8.6 percent. Unemployment in Southern Maryland edged down from 6.7 to 6.6 percent. Trends were mixed on the Eastern Shore, but resulted in a gain for the area's unemployment from 8.0 to 8.4 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

EACH month over the past two years, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment has registered totals above its level the previous year. This December, jobs were more numerous by 52,300 than in December, 1983. For February through December in 1984, employment has set new record levels for each month of the year. The December employment of 1,785,700 also sets a new record for all months. With holiday hiring in trade and the start of a new school year, employment scored monthly gains of 17,500 in October, 12,400 in November, and 10,600 in December, for a three-month gain of 40,500 jobs. During that three-month period in 1983, jobs increased by a much lesser 24,500. Part of the fall hiring in 1983 occurred in September, and that December's advance amounted to only 2,900 jobs. Total employment swelled more rapidly this December than last because of greater hiring in trade, hiring this December in local government as compared with layoffs a year ago, and fewer seasonal layoffs this December in construction. The transportation industry did increase by a lesser extent this December, while services decreased by a greater extent.

MANUFACTURING employment has been relatively stable for the past five months. In November it dipped by 500 jobs and in December by another 500. Trends were minor this December among the industry groups. Less business cost 300 jobs in blast furnace and basic steel products, while scattered seasonal layoffs reduced food processing by 400 jobs. A net loss of 400 jobs in manufacturing was experienced in December, 1983. After 14 consecutive months of higher employment than a year ago, manufacturing this November dipped below its November, 1983 level by 300 jobs. Then this December's manufacturing fell below last December's total by 400 jobs. Among the industry groups, most changes between December of 1983 and 1984 are minor except for a gain of 1,100 in nonelectrical machinery and losses of 2,700 in primary metals and 1,100 in apparel and textiles. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased since last December, 5 have decreased, and 3 have stayed the same.

NONMANUFACTURING added 11,100 jobs during December, compared with a monthly gain of only 3,300 jobs in December, 1983. For the 24th consecutive month, nonmanfacturing is greater than its level a year ago, in December by 52,300 jobs. Since December, 1983, trade has added 21,100 jobs, services 12,600, construction 11,500, local government 4,600, finance/insurance/real estate 2,700, and transportation 2,000.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

TRADE swelled by 11,400 jobs during December because of holiday hiring. General merchandise stores alone added 4,100 jobs. Since August, trade has expanded by 22,600 jobs, compared with a much lesser gain of 14,900 during that 4-month period in 1983. In December of 1983, trade increased by only 6,500 jobs. Scattered hiring by local boards of education boosted local government by 1,400 jobs during this December. Last December, layoffs by city and county governments cost local government 1,200 jobs. Seasonal hiring in trucking increased transportation by 900 jobs during this December. With recalls of school bus drivers and hiring of 2,600 in trucking and warehousing, transportation has added 3,400 jobs since August. Scattered hiring added 600 jobs to finance, insurance, and real estate during this December.

SERVICES dropped by 1,500 jobs during December. Strike activity led to a loss of 1,200 jobs in health services. The fall semester ended relatively early at private colleges and universities, causing layoffs of 1,000. Sizable hiring was reported in business services. Last December, services receded by only 300 jobs. Recalls in private education had contributed to a gain of 3,200 jobs in services during this October and November. An early end to the fall semester at public colleges and universities cost 800 jobs in state government this December. Scattered seasonal layoffs because of the cold weather dropped construction by 900 jobs during December. Last December, a much greater 2,700 layoffs were noted.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 2,900 jobs between November and December. This represented only 27.4 percent of the monthly gain statewide, even though Baltimore accounted for 54.4 percent of the state's total jobs during December. Since December, 1983, Baltimore's employment has expanded by 16,000 jobs, representing only 30.6 percent of the yearly gain statewide. During this December, layoffs in steel cost 300 manufacturing jobs. The area's nonmanufacturing sector added 3,200 jobs. Trade swelled by 4,400 jobs, as city and county governments added 300 and finance/insurance/real estate another 300. Services lost 1,300 jobs and state government 400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $1.66 between November and December to $403.65. Average weekly hours were unchanged at November's 41.4, but average hourly earnings were up by 4 cents to $9.75. Out of 17 categories for which hours and earnings are reported, hourly earnings increased in 10 due to more overtime and higher incentive pay. The largest increase was 52 cents in average hourly earnings for miscellaneous manufacturing. Hourly earnings were reduced in only fabricated metals, transportation equipment (by 84 cents), and chemicals. Average workweeks lengthened in four categories--especially in furniture/fixtures-- and shortened in four categories--especially in leather. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.18 in leather up to $13.71 in primary metals. Average workweeks ranged from 30.4 hours in leather up to 47.3 hours in furniture/fixtures. Since December, 1983, average workweeks in manufacturing have very slightly increased by 0.1 hours, while average weekly earnings have increased by $24.10 or 6.3 percent.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased by $1.93 between November and December to $426.38. Average weekly hours rose by 0.4 hours to 42.3, while average hourly earnings dipped by 5 cents to $10.08. Average workweeks and earnings in the area exceed their levels statewide. Since last December, average weekly earnings increased by 4.3 percent or $17.53.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in December, 1984 were up 65.4 percent as layoffs were reported in the apparel, paper products, rubber products, and electrical equipment industries. Continued claims were up 13.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 22.1 percent, and the amount of payments increased 21.4 percent. The average weekly check declined slightly to $125.74.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims rose 6.2 percent and continued claims increased 4.5 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were down 17.4 percent and continued claims showed no change.

FOR the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims increased 81.5 percent, continued claims rose 5.4 percent, weeks compensated went up 11.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 12.9 percent. The average weekly check increased slightly to $129.83.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items inched up by 0.1 percent between November and December to 315.5. The index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.55. Since December, 1983, prices have been inflated by 4.0 percent. The annual inflation rates for the past two years were similar at 3.9 percent for 1982 and 3.8 percent for 1983. This is greatly improved from the rate of 13.3 percent for 1979. Prices of food and beverages increased by 0.3 percent during December to an index of 297.2, up by a minor 3.6 percent from last December. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home were up by 0.7 percent over the month and 3.8 percent over the year, reaching an index of 291.4. Baltimore's prices of all items are indexed bi-monthly. Between November of 1983 and 1984, the area's consumer prices were inflated to a lesser extent than nationwide, by 3.5 percent.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

DECEMBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER '83
MARYLAND	2,294,380	2,295,520	2,173,385	2,169,595	120,995	125,925	5.3	5.5	5.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,112,165	1,115,437	1,044,061	1,042,778	68,104	72,659	6.1	6.5	6.5
BALTIMORE CITY	407,834	409,446	377,844	377,379	29,990	32,067	7.4	7.8	7.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,544	186,915	178,063	177,844	8,481	9,071	4.5	4.9	5.5
BALTIMORE	335,377	336,369	314,855	314,468	20,522	21,901	6.1	6.5	6.4
CARROLL	48,283	48,425	46,275	46,218	2,008	2,207	4.2	4.6	5.3
HARFORD	75,210	75,203	70,082	69,995	5,128	5,208	6.8	6.9	6.4
HOWARD	58,919	59,077	56,943	56,873	1,976	2,204	3.4	3.7	3.2
D. C. AREA	855,932	849,782	830,126	823,527	25,806	26,255	3.0	3.1	3.4
CHARLES	47,181	46,795	45,860	45,496	1,321	1,299	2.8	2.8	3.5
MONTGOMERY	375,529	372,670	365,021	362,120	10,508	10,550	2.8	2.8	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	433,220	430,318	419,244	415,912	13,976	14,406	3.2	3.3	4.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,749	151,523	136,927	138,438	12,822	13,085	8.6	8.6	9.9
ALLEGANY	35,115	35,776	31,788	32,222	3,327	3,554	9.5	9.9	11.7
FREDERICK	48,852	49,140	46,052	46,294	2,800	2,846	5.7	5.8	6.0
GARRETT	12,215	12,410	10,556	10,665	1,659	1,745	13.6	14.1	15.7
WASHINGTON	53,567	54,197	48,531	49,257	5,036	4,940	9.4	9.1	10.7
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,187	31,470	29,120	29,347	2,067	2,123	6.6	6.7	7.5
CALVERT	11,623	11,872	10,627	10,838	996	1,034	8.6	8.7	9.4
ST. MARY'S	19,564	19,598	18,493	18,509	1,071	1,089	5.5	5.6	6.3
EASTERN SHORE	145,346	147,310	133,150	135,506	12,196	11,804	8.4	8.0	8.9
CAROLINE	8,301	8,494	7,509	7,770	792	724	9.5	8.5	8.7
CECIL	31,581	31,862	29,562	29,737	2,019	2,125	6.4	6.7	6.8
DORCHESTER	15,196	15,449	13,709	14,121	1,487	1,328	9.8	8.6	9.7
KENT	7,754	8,113	7,290	7,589	464	524	6.0	6.5	6.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,286	10,557	9,691	9,900	595	657	5.8	6.2	7.1
SOMERSET	7,420	7,544	6,107	6,390	1,313	1,154	17.7	15.3	19.7
TALBOT	17,582	17,581	16,806	16,768	776	813	4.4	4.6	4.7
WICOMICO	32,072	32,137	29,706	29,812	2,366	2,325	7.4	7.2	7.7
WORCESTER	15,154	15,573	12,770	13,419	2,384	2,154	15.7	13.8	17.1
UNITED STATES[2]	114,028,000	114,115,000	106,049,000	106,246,000	7,978,000	7,869,000	7.0	6.9	8.0

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
[1]
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,244,077	2,121,435	122,642	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,745	1,022,684	69,061	6.3
BALTIMORE CITY	400,321	370,107	30,214	7.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,441	174,417	9,024	4.9
BALTIMORE	328,888	308,409	20,479	6.2
CARROLL	47,829	45,327	2,502	5.2
HARFORD	73,408	68,647	4,761	6.5
HOWARD	57,859	55,777	2,082	3.6
D. C. AREA	826,663	799,581	27,082	3.3
CHARLES	45,689	44,173	1,516	3.3
MONTGOMERY	361,825	351,590	10,235	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,148	403,818	15,330	3.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,448	134,672	12,776	8.7
ALLEGANY	35,037	31,457	3,580	10.2
FREDERICK	46,848	44,264	2,584	5.5
GARRETT	12,122	10,562	1,560	12.9
WASHINGTON	53,441	48,389	5,052	9.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND				
CALVERT	11,898	10,854	1,044	8.8
ST. MARY'S	19,415	18,270	1,145	5.9
EASTERN SHORE				
CAROLINE	8,367	7,591	776	9.3
CECIL	31,311	28,932	2,379	7.6
DORCHESTER	15,450	14,002	1,448	9.4
KENT	8,044	7,503	541	6.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,223	9,486	737	7.2
SOMERSET	7,671	6,391	1,280	16.7
TALBOT	17,402	16,741	661	3.8
WICOMICO	31,102	28,993	2,109	6.8
WORCESTER	17,340	15,734	1,606	9.3
UNITED STATES[2]	113,544,000	105,005,000	8,539,000	7.5

[1] These estimates will be revised in the next couple months.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	DEC. '84	NOV.'84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV.'84	DEC. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1785.7	1775.1	1733.4	970.6	967.7	954.6
Manufacturing	213.7	214.2	214.1	139.8	140.1	142.0
Durable Goods	115.4	115.5	115.5	81.9	82.3	83.7
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.5
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.0	6.1	5.6
Primary metal industries	16.9	17.2	19.6	15.4	15.7	17.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.8	13.1	13.8	12.7	13.0	13.6
Fabricated metal products	9.0	8.9	9.0	6.5	6.4	6.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.8
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.9	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	18.8	18.7	17.7	11.3	11.3	11.1
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.9	39.0	38.2	27.5	27.6	27.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.5	26.5	26.2	19.8	19.8	19.5
Electronic components and accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.2	13.2	12.4	9.8	9.8	9.2
Ship and boat building and repair	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.0
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.3	98.7	98.6	57.9	57.8	58.3
Food and kindred products	23.8	24.2	23.8	11.6	11.5	11.5
Meat products	6.0	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.2	2.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.7
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.1	13.2	14.2	8.3	8.2	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
Printing and publishing	26.6	26.5	26.2	14.0	14.0	13.8
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.3	10.1	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.6	12.4	9.9	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	8.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.1
Leather and leather products	0.8	0.8	1.3	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1572.0	1560.9	1519.3	830.8	827.6	812.6
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	109.6	110.5	98.1	52.2	52.1	46.0
Transportation and public utilities	91.5	90.8	90.2	58.3	58.5	59.2
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.2	7.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Transportation, except railroads	44.4	43.5	42.4	25.0	25.1	25.5
Trucking & warehousing	28.6	28.0	26.3	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.6	4.5	4.8	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.9	40.1	40.5	28.1	28.2	28.5
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.1	26.3	26.6	18.8	18.9	19.2
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	457.0	445.6	435.9	238.7	234.3	229.5
Wholesale trade	102.0	100.3	96.0	57.0	56.2	55.5
Retail trade	355.0	345.3	339.9	181.7	178.1	174.0
General merchandise stores	52.4	48.3	47.7	26.8	24.8	23.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	99.1	98.5	96.4	60.3	60.0	59.1
Banking	25.0	24.9	23.9	14.9	14.8	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	14.2	14.0	13.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.9	19.8	19.6	15.0	14.9	15.0
Services	416.1	417.6	403.5	218.8	220.1	215.2
Health services	110.3	111.5	111.2	66.9	67.6	68.1
Private hospitals	56.3	57.4	58.4	37.9	38.8	39.6
Educational services	26.3	27.3	26.1	19.6	20.4	19.4
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.2	10.1	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.1	15.0	14.0	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.6	20.6	7.8	7.8	6.9
Total government	397.4	396.6	393.9	202.4	202.5	203.5
Total federal government	130.1	129.9	130.4	52.8	52.8	53.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.3	43.2	42.8	19.0	19.0	19.2
U. S. Postal service	13.8	13.7	13.3	7.2	7.2	7.0
Other federal government	73.0	73.0	74.3	26.6	26.6	27.3
Total state and local government	267.3	266.7	263.5	149.6	149.7	150.0
Total state government	85.0	85.8	85.8	56.5	56.9	57.3
Public universities & colleges	28.9	29.6	29.4	8.6	8.8	8.6
Non-education	56.1	56.2	56.4	47.9	48.1	48.7
Total local government	182.3	180.9	177.7	93.1	92.8	92.5
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	116.9	115.4	113.4	56.4	56.4	56.6
Non-education	65.4	65.5	64.3	36.7	36.4	36.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
DECEMBER 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83
MANUFACTURING	$403.65	$401.99	$379.55	41.4	41.4	41.3	$ 9.75	$ 9.71	$ 9.19
DURABLE GOODS	460.96	462.89	429.99	43.0	42.9	42.7	10.72	10.79	10.07
Lumber and wood products	287.50	281.88	274.03	39.6	40.5	40.9	7.26	6.96	6.70
Furniture and fixtures	332.52	282.73	320.27	47.3	41.7	49.5	7.03	6.78	6.47
Stone, clay and glass products	422.46	427.13	391.56	44.8	44.4	42.7	9.43	9.62	9.17
Primary metal industries	574.45	562.38	563.32	41.9	41.2	43.1	13.71	13.65	13.07
Fabricated metal products	404.17	426.15	419.73	43.6	45.0	44.7	9.27	9.47	9.39
Machinery except electrical	505.87	517.42	429.66	43.2	44.3	42.0	11.71	11.68	10.23
Electric and electronic equipment	390.76	380.46	371.09	42.8	42.7	43.2	9.13	8.91	8.59
Transportation equipment	568.98	600.05	483.20	43.6	43.2	40.2	13.05	13.89	12.02
Instruments and related products	321.21	311.03	318.35	38.7	37.7	39.4	8.30	8.25	8.08
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	360.06	306.98	277.81	46.4	42.4	37.9	7.76	7.24	7.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.80	339.55	327.58	39.7	39.9	39.9	8.66	8.51	8.21
Food and kindred products	306.08	309.50	306.89	36.7	38.4	38.7	8.34	8.06	7.93
Apparel and other textile products	220.79	216.29	211.99	35.9	35.4	36.3	6.15	6.11	5.84
Paper and allied products	363.00	348.47	342.50	44.0	42.6	43.3	8.25	8.18	7.91
Printing and publishing	400.18	395.60	392.75	39.7	40.0	40.2	10.08	9.89	9.77
Chemicals and allied products	477.61	472.86	430.09	45.1	44.4	41.0	10.59	10.65	10.49
Rubber and misc. plastic products	331.50	325.43	314.20	42.5	42.1	43.1	7.80	7.73	7.29
Leather and leather products	157.47	182.90	203.72	30.4	36.8	40.5	5.18	4.97	5.03

Covers an estimated 144,200 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
DECEMBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83	DEC. '84	NOV. '84	DEC. '83
MANUFACTURING	$426.38	$424.45	$408.85	42.3	41.9	42.5	$10.08	$10.13	$ 9.62
DURABLE GOODS	476.19	477.70	462.35	42.9	42.5	43.7	11.10	11.24	10.58
Stone, clay and glass products	442.08	441.67	417.31	44.7	44.3	43.2	9.89	9.97	9.66
Primary metal industries	573.72	562.66	568.51	42.0	41.1	43.2	13.66	13.69	13.16
Fabricated metal products	432.84	452.96	439.92	44.9	45.8	46.8	9.64	9.89	9.40
Machinery except electrical	423.69	426.17	432.32	43.5	43.8	45.9	9.74	9.73	9.46
Electric and electronic equipment	441.01	420.09	411.87	42.9	41.8	43.4	10.28	10.05	9.49
Transportation equipment	552.66	600.60	499.89	41.9	42.9	39.8	13.19	14.00	12.56
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	311.18	275.06	252.50	43.4	41.3	36.7	7.17	6.66	6.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	361.01	353.42	338.65	41.4	41.0	40.9	8.72	8.62	8.28
Food and kindred products	396.42	389.30	389.18	40.7	40.3	42.3	9.74	9.66	9.20
Apparel and other textile products	234.49	227.56	227.70	35.8	35.5	36.2	6.55	6.41	6.29
Paper and allied products	324.08	310.89	302.03	45.2	43.0	43.9	7.17	7.23	6.88
Printing and publishing	384.52	374.26	351.66	39.6	40.2	38.9	9.71	9.31	9.04
Chemicals & allied products	502.51	494.14	458.96	45.6	44.8	41.8	11.02	11.03	10.98
Rubber & misc. plastic products	300.94	295.67	292.37	43.3	43.1	43.9	6.95	6.86	6.66

Covers an estimated 91,700 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	34,401	20,793	35,418	20,841	11,484	21,299
Total Continued Claims	128,812	113,103	153,339	70,916	67,302	90,212
Total Weeks Compensated	120,823	98,925	135,483	71,123	63,576	78,581
Total Amount of Payments	$15,192,749	$12,515,847	$16,950,757	$9,234,059	$8,181,793	$9,412,746
Average Weekly Payment	$125.74	$126.52	$125.11	$129.83	$128.69	$119.78

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	257	242	300
Total Continued Claims	1,840	1,760	2,386
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	204	247	255
Total Continued Claims	1,293	1,293	1,658

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	587.3	579.6	558.9
Manufacturing*	27.5	27.3	26.9
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.2	7.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.4	8.3
Nonmanufacturing	559.8	552.3	532.0
Construction	44.1	43.5	39.1
Transportation and public utilities*	18.7	18.3	16.7
Trucking and warehousing	9.0	8.6	7.4
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	155.9	150.4	146.6
General merchandise stores	18.9	16.9	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.2	29.9	29.4
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	4.5	4.4	4.1
Services and mining*	156.2	156.4	149.3
Private educational services	4.7	4.7	4.6
Miscellaneous services	18.0	18.0	17.8
Total government	154.7	153.8	150.9
Total federal government	73.2	73.2	72.7
Total state & local government	81.5	80.6	78.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.5	113.2	110.7
Manufacturing	23.1	23.0	22.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.2
Leather & leather products	0.7	0.7	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.1	5.1	4.4
Other manufacturing	12.5	12.4	11.9
Nonmanufacturing	89.4	90.2	88.4
Construction	6.6	7.3	6.3
Transportation & public utilities	7.3	7.4	7.3
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	2.9	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	29.0	28.5	28.0
Wholesale trade	5.6	5.5	5.4
Retail trade*	23.4	23.0	22.6
General merchandise stores	4.1	4.0	3.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.3	21.5	21.1
Health services	7.9	8.0	8.2
Educational services	1.6	1.6	1.4
Total government	21.5	21.8	22.3
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	18.3	18.7	19.2
State government	4.4	4.4	4.3
Local government	13.9	14.3	14.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	116.3	117.4	112.8
Manufacturing	23.2	23.6	23.1
Food & kindred products*	8.7	8.8	8.8
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.2	2.1
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	2.1	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.4	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.1	93.8	89.7
Construction	7.6	8.3	7.1
Transportation & public utilities*	7.0	6.8	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.7	30.6	28.9
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.3	20.3	20.3
Health services	7.8	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.7	24.0	22.6
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total state & local government	18.9	19.2	17.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
DECEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.2	438.6	436.8
Manufacturing	53.0	53.0	55.0
Durable Goods*	20.3	20.3	22.3
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	2.9
Primary metal industries	3.8	3.7	5.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.6	4.3
Electric & electronic equipment	1.3	1.4	1.5
Transportation equipment	3.8	3.7	3.8
Misc. mfg.	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.7	32.7
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.2	7.5
Beverages	0.9	0.9	1.0
Apparel & other textile products*	5.3	5.3	5.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.8	1.7	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.7	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.2	385.6	381.8
Construction	17.7	17.8	14.8
Transportation & public utilities*	34.9	35.1	35.3
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.0
Transp. except railroads*	11.6	11.8	11.6
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	6.1	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.2	20.2	20.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.8	96.8	96.8
Wholesale trade	29.1	29.0	29.1
Retail trade	67.7	67.8	67.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.7	39.3
Banking	11.8	11.7	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.4
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.5	9.9
Services & mining*	116.0	118.0	115.5
Health services	36.3	37.0	38.0
Educational services	14.1	14.8	13.7
Social services	6.3	6.2	6.1
Misc. services	5.5	5.4	5.0
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.4
Total government	78.1	78.2	80.1
Total federal government	13.8	13.8	13.8
Total state & local government	64.3	64.4	66.3
Total state government	27.9	28.1	28.9
Total local government	36.4	36.3	37.4

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The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.
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